1 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK -----x 2 3 In re: 4 CUSTOMS AND TAX ADMINISTRATION OF THE KINGDOM OF DENMARK (SKAT) TAX 5 REFUND LITIGATION 18 MD 2865(LAK) 6 7 January 10, 2024 10:00 a.m. 8 Before: 9 HON. LEWIS A. KAPLAN, 10 District Judge 11 **APPEARANCES** 12 HUGHES HUBBARD & REED LLP 13 Attorneys for Plaintiff SKAT BY: NEIL OXFORD 14 MARC A. WEINSTEIN WILLIAM R. MAGUIRE 15 SHARON MCCARTHY 16 NICHOLAS BAHNSEN Attorneys for Defendants John van Merkensteijn, Basalt 17 Ventures LLC Roth 401(k) Plan 18 ALAN SCHOENFELD ANDREW DULBERG 19 Attorneys for Defendants Richard Markowitz, RJM Capital Pension Plan 20 MICHELLE RICE Attorneys for Defendants Ronald Altbach, Roadcraft Technologies 21 LLC Roth 401(k) Plan 22 MICHAEL ROSENSAFT 23 DAVID GOLDBERG Attorneys for Defendants Robert Klugman, RAK Investment 24 Trust 25

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THE COURT: Good morning, everybody.

We're not going to go through the exercise of asking each and every one of you individually whether you're ready.

Mr. Weinstein, you have a proposal. I want to know how you actually propose to try 12 defendants and 63 cases at one time, so why don't you start off.

MR. WEINSTEIN: Sure.

THE COURT: Use the podium, please.

MR. WEINSTEIN: There was a taller litigant in the last case, obviously.

THE COURT: Well, you know -- go to the microphone over there.

MR. WEINSTEIN: Sure.

So, putting aside for a moment the courtroom logistics if we were to try that case.

THE COURT: Aside from that Mrs. Lincoln, how is the show?

MR. WEINSTEIN: You know, the real issue in our view is that the cases are so intertwined that to separate them would, for the most part, just cause a bunch of duplicative trials with, likely, the same witnesses. I can't say 100 percent in every case, but most of the same witnesses, if not all of the same witnesses, documents, experts. So we would be asking — we would estimate, your Honor, that trial length for

the trial we propose, the first trial, is approximately five weeks.

If we were to somehow split that group up, we don't think the first trial would be much different in length -- certainly not significantly different -- and then you would be adding multiple trials, I'd say, of at least three weeks in length each. So we're asking the jury system to really ask multiple juries to hear the same evidence for somewhat lengthy periods of time and make factual determinations that are quite similar.

Obviously each has different knowledge base and intent. Certainly as to the falsity element, it's the same issue over and over. I can describe to your Honor why the evidence is it essentially the same.

THE COURT: Let me ask you a different question.

MR. WEINSTEIN: Sure.

THE COURT: Rule 42 talks about consolidating cases for trial, but it also talks about consolidating issues for trial.

Is that an alternative here?

Suppose we had a consolidated trial on the issue of falsity, and do it once.

MR. WEINSTEIN: The reason why I don't think that would be efficient is, the evidence on knowledge and intent is, to some extent, in large part driven by the repetitive nature

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of what we say is the fraud scheme, which is the showing of the falsity element. And so, it's -- I haven't had a lot of time to think about it, obviously.

THE COURT: Well.

MR. WEINSTEIN: That's hard to see how it would really create efficiencies for the Court and for the jury system to do it that way.

THE COURT: Well, but consolidated-issue trial wouldn't necessarily have to be falsity alone. I mean, I haven't thought through what your case would look like well enough to say that there either is or isn't a broader group of issues that could be tried together once and save a lot of time.

And then you get to the individual issues separately, but, it would be collateral estoppel or whatever the right phrase is here, on the basic issue or collection of issues.

I mean, I'm starting a damages trial on Tuesday where the liability has been established by prior trial, essentially.

MR. WEINSTEIN: Yeah. I think the issue with our claims -- and your Honor said 63 cases or pension plans, which is right; it's a long list, but to some extent it's very much a rinse-and-repeat type of fraud.

While there may be 63 separate pension plans, it's only because the defendant set up that many pension plans to do the same thing, and they just give different names to it, but

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it's the same fraud. It's the same trading dates, the same trading information. So, there are, in our view, ways to streamline the fact that it's 63, which is really robust use of rule 1006 summary charge for a lot of that.

So we would propose, the way we would look at trying this is to really have our experts or witnesses talk about a few examples, and then, you know, in somewhat summary fashion say, that's what happened 63 times.

THE COURT: 63 times. I got that, but, let's move on to 12 defendants.

MR. WEINSTEIN: Right. Well, other than the logistics of that, which I know is not insignificant issue --

THE COURT: No, not at all.

MR. WEINSTEIN: There have been certainly cases in the courthouse with many defendants -- I don't know if 12 -- but my expectation, your Honor, is that that number will reduce itself.

If you were to say we're all going to trial, it's not going to be 12 defendants. Obviously, I can't promise you that, but I certainly have reason to believe that the number will be reduced.

THE COURT: That's the great principal of: An imminent execution tends to focus the mind.

MR. WEINSTEIN: It certainly is, but I also think in reality that that's true here.

Because th

Because the cases really do belong together, we propose that your Honor put them on or have defense counsel for those defendants ready for that trial at that time.

If it turns out that some defendants as a result resolve their cases before then, that's great. If it turns out that we're really approaching trial and that's not the case, we could potentially revisit it.

We don't think it's necessary other than the logistical challenge. If I may your Honor, can I hand up just one illustrative exhibit?

THE COURT: Yeah.

MR. WEINSTEIN: I think it just helps demonstrate why really for this group, for that first group, why it needs to be together and why their proposal doesn't make sense.

I'll hand a copy to defense counsel.

MS. McCARTHY: Do you have 40 copies.

MR. WEINSTEIN: I don't have 40.

May I approach, your Honor?

This is an exhibit, your Honor, which you can see it was marked at one of the depositions. It was used at many of the depositions. It's an email from defendant Markowitz to codefendants van Merkensteijn and Klugman and a few others, and this is what we've described at sort of the second wave of pension plans when they established 39 new plans in 2014.

And this is the schedule that Mr. Markowitz is saying

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the trades that will happen for each, and at this point it's 34 plans. They established an additional five after this date. And this captures each of the defendants we're talking about. So obviously, it's Mr. Markowitz, Mr. van Merkensteijn, and Mr. Klugman on the email, but these are not just their pension plans. These are all of the pension plans for their friends and family and others — there are six others — in which each of them is a partner with the plan and really takes the bulk of the proceeds from the plan — to the extent the refunds come in — and this is just how the trading works.

It's just -- here's 36 plans. Here's the trade. It's all one day; it's one stock. They are very similar amounts although they make them different in each case.

The defense proposal is, with respect to this exhibit alone, to have, I think, eight separate trials. That just doesn't make any sense. It's one scheme. It's all done -- as I say, this is literally rinse and repeat. There's just no reason to have more than one jury decide these issues, much less seven or eight.

THE COURT: And the 12 defendants you propose in your first trial, who besides -- I know it's in your summary, but just remind me.

MR. WEINSTEIN: Sure.

THE COURT: Who besides Markowitz, van Merkensteijn Klugman? Who are the other nine?

MR. WEINSTEIN: So, there's Mrs. Markowitz who had one plan in the earlier period. There's also Mrs. van Merkensteijn who also had one plan -- each of whom essentially testified that whatever my husband told me to do, I signed the papers.

There are the six what we call friends and family for the later 2014 and '15 period. That's Mr. Altbach, Mr. Lerner, Mr. Herman, Ms. Jones, Mr. Miller, and Mr. Zelman. They are either — two of them are relatives of Mr. Markowitz and he brought them in, and the other four are friends of Mr. van Merkensteijn.

THE COURT: These are people who are all commonly represented or not?

MR. WEINSTEIN: Those six are commonly represented by Ms. Rice, and for each of those, they had in a range of three plans per person — up to five or six — but for each of them, for every plan in that group, two of the three of them, of Mr. Markowitz, Mr. van Merkensteijn, and Mr. Klugman, entered into a partnership arrangement with the plan pursuant to which the two the principal defendants ultimately got 95 percent of whatever the plan was supposed to get and the plan participant only received 5 percent, so they are just inextricably in that sense.

I think we've now got up to 11 defendants, and the one additional defendant is Mr. Ben-Jacob who is a defendant with respect to every single pension plan in this group.

THE COURT: I should have mentioned at the outset, so let me digress for a second.

One of my law clerks previously worked at WilmerHale, and he's going to have nothing to do with this case, but I wanted to make it a matter of record.

Go ahead.

MR. WEINSTEIN: I'm sorry?

THE COURT: I said go ahead.

MR. WEINSTEIN: So the evidence — really, this document exhibits it, which is, the evidence is going to be the same and it's going to be over and over. And this is just one date, so this is one dividend date for one particular company, but it's the same thing for every other dividend date that eventually generates a reclaim to SKAT, which is, it's going to be trading data that's the same, 36 or 40 plans or whatever the number might be for that given date, it's going to involve all of the defendants.

The three principal defendants have a financial stake in every single one of them. There's really no way to split up the evidence, the testimony, and the exhibits in a way that would be efficient for the court system, so, we need to think a little bit more about your Honor's suggestion of an issue consolidation, and I do think that can work in certain cases, but in this particular case, I don't think it's going to mitigate how much evidence we would ultimately need to show

another jury to establish knowledge and intent.

Because, as I said, a big part of our knowledge and intent case is, this isn't one of them doing it with one pension plan that was established. It's done over and over and over again and that's part of the evidence as to knowledge and intent.

So I'm not sure we could really have a shorter quicker second trial on knowledge and intent, and at that point, we would still have 12 defendants, so the issue would be, how many trials are you going to have among that group even if we could separate them by issues.

THE COURT: Address the issue of logistics, please.

MR. WEINSTEIN: Well, that's a question that's a little hard for me to address, other than -- I don't know the courtrooms that would be available that could accommodate. I think in this courtroom, that would be difficult.

But there are the ceremonial courtrooms that have had many in defendants at trial.

THE COURT: We don't typically use the ceremonial for trials, I think, because the acoustics are horrible.

MR. WEINSTEIN: Yeah.

Two things on the numbers. Two of the individuals actually won't be at trial, for sure. One has passed away since we were last before your Honor, so while his plans are still at issue, he personally, obviously, will not be here.

And for that group, by the way -- it's six, that group of six -- he's one of those six. It is one defense counsel, so we're not talking about lawyers for six separate defendants.

And in fact, I think with the spouses, they also share counsel with their spouses.

THE COURT: So if I bought into the 63 pension plan proposal, how many defense lawyers counting each -- you know, I'm not talking about all the assistants.

MR. WEINSTEIN: Separately represented people would be -- I think we're talking about five separately-represented defense groups there.

And so, as I said, with respect to the individuals themselves, in addition to Mr. Altbach who has since been deceased Mr. Miller -- who is one of the six -- my understanding is that for some years now, he's had advanced Alzheimer's. We've never even deposed him for that reason, so he won't be here. Again his plans will be certainly at issue in the case, but he won't physically be here.

We're really talking about ten individuals. My expectation and probably your Honor's experience is, it will be less than ten when we get to trial, and as we discussed, it's not that many defense counsel, because they're not each separately represented.

THE COURT: So it sounds to me like you'd have ten individuals and maybe ten lawyers on the defense side; yes?

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MR. WEINSTEIN: I'll let them say how many they want. I think we've got -- certainly each one will have one. talking about, did we say five or six lead defense counsel, and you know, I can't say how many they want to have in the courtroom next to them, but it sounds like ten is about right. THE COURT: Anything you want to add? MR. WEINSTEIN: With respect to that group, no. mean, I would wait to hear their arguments as to why they should be split up, but they're arguments that don't make a lot of sense, other than the logistics. That is really the issue. Other than that, there is really no good reason to spit up or efficient reason to split up the cases here. THE COURT: Okay. Thank you. It's going to be Ms. McCarthy. MS. McCARTHY: Yes, your Honor. So, the good reason to split us up, your Honor, is because of due process concerns and also --THE COURT: You left out presidential immunity. MS. McCARTHY: Presidential immunity does not come into this particular trial, I'm happy to report. As in any case, your Honor, every defendant has their

As in any case, your Honor, every defendant has their right to put forth their defense, their state of mind. Each defendant's state of mind here is extremely important.

One of the defenses will be the reliance on counsel.

Mr. Weinstein wasn't asked to discuss Michael Ben-Jacob who is

one of the defendants that they propose be tried with this large group. Mr. Ben-Jacob is ably represented here by Tom Dewey, and if the Court would like to ask him more specifics about Mr. Ben-Jacob and his reason for not wanting to be tried with these defendants, I think that that would be appropriate.

As far as we're concerned, we've been saying from the very beginning that we relied upon counsel Mr. Markowitz,
Mr. van Merkensteijn waived privilege and testified about their conversations with Mr. Ben-Jacob. We produced all the documents from Kaye Scholer. Plaintiffs have had that for some time. They examined our clients about that. They examined
Mr. Ben-Jacob about his conversations with our clients.

There are plenty of reasons why Mr. Ben-Jacob should not be tried with Mr. Van Merkensteijn, Mr. Klugman, and Mr. Markowitz.

THE COURT: Would you like to share some of them with me, or are you going to leave that to your colleagues?

MS. McCARTHY: I think one of the issues has to do with whether -- a disagreement on the scope of the representation.

So, our clients -- and particularly, I believe

Mr. Klugman -- will be saying and has testified at his

deposition that it was his understanding that Mr. Ben-Jacob

looked at every aspect of the transaction.

There certainly is evidence that he was in

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communication with folks from Solo, so I think that there's a reasonable basis to believe that Mr. Ben-Jacob was familiar with the transaction and what was going on and then proceeded to advise the clients on the transactions and setting up the pension plans.

There are lots of pension plans here, of course, and that sounds very shocking, but Kaye Scholer set up all those pension plans. Kaye Scholer knew how many pension plans there were. As you can see, there's going to be some pushing off on to Kaye Scholer of, you guys knew what was happening; we were your clients. And we should be able to put on our defense in full without being concerned about Michael Ben-Jacob's right to defend himself in this trial. He is going to have a different story, I believe, and Mr. Dewey, maybe it's time for you to tell the Court what you believe Mr. Ben-Jacob would be saying in his defense.

THE COURT: Before we get to Mr. Dewey, it wouldn't be the first case where there were defendants tried together where there was some tension between the defendants as to who was really responsible; right?

MS. McCARTHY: Your Honor, I think when you come down to -- I think so it's unusual in this case. This isn't a criminal case; right? You come down to the point where you're putting on their lawyer; it's a very different thing than saying that you have a co-conspirator in a criminal case. You

have their lawyer who advised them on the very transactions that are at issue in this trial. The lawyer has certain ethical issues or professional responsibility issues that they don't want to be pointing fingers at each other sitting in the same courtroom with each other. Their defenses are curtailed, and I think that by having this --

THE COURT: Whose defenses are curtailed?

MS. McCARTHY: Mr. van Merkensteijn and Mr. Markowitz and Mr. Klugman's defenses, and derivatively, their spouses.

THE COURT: If they're tried individually, they're going to be pushing off on Ben-Jacob anyway, and Ben-Jacob will be called as a witness anyway. Isn't that true?

MS. McCARTHY: Yeah, but it's very different when he's a codefendant in the same trial, your Honor.

It's a severable case. It demands severance, we submit, that Mr. Ben-Jacob should not be tried with these defendants.

THE COURT: All right. Unless you have something else to add, I'll hear from Mr. Dewey.

MS. McCARTHY: Okay.

MR. DEWEY: Good morning, your Honor.

THE COURT: Good morning to you.

MR. DEWEY: Three points very briefly, if I may. First, Mr. Ben-Jacob is differently situated from all the other

defendants. He did not receive a dime of proceeds from the

trading, and SKAT has now voluntarily dismissed the money had and received in unjust enrichment claims against him.

THE COURT: But he certainly, through Kaye Scholer, got a lot of money for this.

MR. DEWEY: They were paid legal fees. That's correct, your Honor. But they did not benefit from the trading strategy.

Number two, as Ms. McCarthy said, there is a difference on scope of representation. Mr. Ben-Jacob a T&E lawyer. His colleagues at Kaye Scholer did certainly advise the defendants on setting up the plans on U.S. pension law issues and other corporate law issues. They are not Danish securities lawyers.

It's not just the fact that there is some conflict in testimony, which, as your Honor pointed out, happens in life.

It's the fact that there is a conflict in testimony between the clients and Mr. Ben-Jacob who owes those clients duties of loyalty and duties of confidentiality.

The related issue I would point out to your Honor is

THE COURT: Well, when they start pushing off against him he is significantly released from those duties; isn't he?

MR. DEWEY: Perhaps. That itself is an ethical issue that we have to cross.

THE COURT: But it's not such a big deal. The

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canons -- or whatever we call them nowadays -- have an exception to those duties for defending yourself.

MR. DEWEY: True, your Honor. The related issue though is that we would have to bring out scope of representation issues before the jury.

Related to that, my third point is, if your Honor puts Michael Ben-Jacob in with these defendants, your Honor is going to have a minitrial on legal ethics issues. SKAT has found some person who is apparently going to come in and testify that Mr. Ben-Jacob violated the rules of professional conduct.

We have our own expert who is prepared to address those issues. Those are not the core issues in the case, to put it mildly, but if Mr. Ben-Jacob is in the mix --

THE COURT: Why aren't those issues of law?

MR. DEWEY: They very well may be, your Honor, but this is the way SKAT has chosen to frame the case.

THE COURT: That doesn't mean they're going to be able to do it.

MR. DEWEY: I understand, your Honor.

And my feeling is, there are going to be motions addressed to that, which, my guess is, will not be a surprise to your Honor.

I guess my point is that even if the legal ethics experts sort of are put to one side, we are still necessarily going to have to try what I will call legal ethics issues as

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part of the main case, which doesn't make a lot of sense.

The last point I would make, your Honor, is that if there is a --

THE COURT: The legal ethics issues, if I'm understanding both of you correctly, boil down to a factual dispute about what the deal was on the lawyers' engagement.

It's like a contract case.

MR. DEWEY: No. I think there are some other collateral issues, like who said what to whom kind of thing which.

THE COURT: Those aren't collateral issues.

MR. DEWEY: It will come out, certainly, your Honor.

The other point I would make is that a separate trial to Mr. Ben-Jacob -- to the point your Honor raised -- may well not happen depending on the outcome of the first trial, and I think that it could be significantly streamlined through stipulation and otherwise, and it would enable a jury to focus on what we respectfully submit are the unique and different issues affecting Mr. Ben-Jacob as opposed to all the other defendants.

THE COURT: Your position boils down to, if I understand you correctly, the argument that Ben-Jacob should not be tried together with the others and that as to the plaintiff's proposal for 12 trials with the 63 pension plans -- I don't mean 12 trials -- 11 of the 12 defendants, you don't

have a problem.

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MR. DEWEY: That's right, your Honor.

Our point is simply, the issues with respect to Mr. Ben-Jacob are substantially different. They raise a whole host of different issues and there is an extreme risk, in our view, both of prejudice to Mr. Ben-Jacob, and frankly, prejudice to the codefendants.

And I think the likelihood of a second Ben-Jacob-only trial is relatively low for the reasons that your Honor articulated, and if that were to be the case, I think the separate issues as to him can be tried in an expedited and sensible way.

THE COURT: Procedurally, a way in which I could attack this if I were otherwise persuaded by the plaintiff's proposal for trial one is to consolidate those cases for trial, and you could move for a severance.

MR. DEWEY: You could proceed that way your Honor, absolutely.

THE COURT: There are other ways to skin that cat, I suppose.

MR. DEWEY: Exactly so, your Honor.

THE COURT: Anyone else on the defense side want to address this?

MR. ROSENSAFT: Your Honor, I'd like to add a few things, if it's all right.

THE COURT: Sure.

Thank you, Mr. Dewey.

MR. DEWEY: Thank you, your Honor.

MR. ROSENSAFT: I'll be short, your Honor.

Michael Rosensaft, representing Robert Klugman.

I just wanted to respond to a couple of things that plaintiff's counsel said. I know they have the idea that if you have 12 defendants, maybe by the time you get to trial there's less. I don't think we can use that as a basis to separate the trials after the amount of time this case has gone on.

THE COURT: Look, I've had a 57-defendant indictment, which resulted in zero trials.

MR. ROSENSAFT: I just think it's more likely that if you have three defendants, it's more likely that when that case is tried and we see the result of that case, then we're going to have settlements, however that case comes out. I don't think you have to have 12 to start.

And just the second point I wanted to make, which I know we've made in your papers as well, is with respect to the jury, and if they can determine separate scienter for each of the 12 different defendants, if that's a better way to handle this case than if they're concentrating on three defendants and then --

THE COURT: But the use of 12 significantly overstates

doesn't it, because when you treat spousal pairs, that knocks it down almost by half right away; doesn't it?

MR. ROSENSAFT: I think that shows the problem. That assumes that the jury is going to come up with a decision for all spousal pairs together, and I think that's what plaintiff is suggesting, that they can just have a category and they can say they're liable or not, and then they can have another category and they could say they're liable or not.

And I think that would be inappropriate. The jury has to look at each one. They each have different conversations, and I think that illustrates the problem with plaintiff's approach.

THE COURT: Another way to do this might be to go back to the bellwethers that we identified on for summary judgment purposes. Suppose I consolidated the four SDNY bellwethers and tried those first.

What about that?

MR. ROSENSAFT: That is something we considered too, obviously, in looking at this.

I'm not sure. Again, the way I look at it is, how can we present a case that's most streamlined, such that a jury can understand it and it's logistically feasible just in the courtroom and handling among defense counsel who may have different strategies, may want to question witnesses in different ways, which we'll have to coordinate.

I think the bellwethers, while it was a great way to talk about motions and maybe going forward as we talk about pretrial motions it makes sense to handle those differently as well. At a trial, it may lead to those complications where a three-defendant trial, I think, would both be able to be understood by the jury, logistically possible, and my guess is, at the conclusion of that trial, however it ends, we would have

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.

some resolution of other cases as well.

Anyone else on the defense side want to speak?

MS. McCARTHY: Your Honor, if I could just address the last suggestion that the Court made.

THE COURT: Sure.

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MS. McCARTHY: I believe I'm looking at -- just so everybody -- in case you have the Court's decision and you don't remember the five bellwethers from the Southern District, it might be worth saying what they are so everybody understand what we're talking about.

One is RJM Capital Pension Plan, which is Richard

Markowitz; the other is Basalt Ventures and John van

Merkensteijn; Roadcraft Technologies and Ronald Altbach; Proper

Pacific and Doston Bradley; and FWC Capital and Roger Lehman.

THE COURT: FWC I thought was a Florida case originally; isn't that right? So under lexicon, I can't try that, I think. Correct me if I'm wrong, please, if you know.

MR. LOPICCOLO: Good morning, your Honor. Joseph LoPiccolo, Poulos LoPiccolo PC on behalf of Roger Lehman and his associated pension plans.

That's correct. It is a Florida case.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.

MS. McCARTHY: So then I guess we're talking about four.

And then, your Honor, the first three are Solo plans related to the Sanjay Shah company, Solo, and I believe that — is Proper Pacific Solo?

MR. LOPICCOLO: Yes.

MS. McCARTHY: Okay.

So I guess this is something we can talk about. I think we haven't discussed this with SKAT. It may make sense for us to do that so that we can tell you whether or not that we think that we could do it.

Mr. Bradley is unfamiliar to our clients, so I think they have different facts associated with them, that it may make a difference in how the prof is presented, and I just am not sure. We haven't really given that any thought so if maybe we could have some time to chat about that, it would be useful.

THE COURT: And are there any Southern District EDNY, meaning Southern District filed initially?

Excuse me. I misspoke. Are there any initially Southern-District-filed ED&F cases?

MR. WEINSTEIN: Yes, your Honor. May I?

THE COURT: Yeah. Please.

MR. WEINSTEIN: There are five Southern-District-filed ED&F cases. We had proposed that in our proposal as to consolidate those five as trial three.

If I may address both your Honor's suggestion of doing the bellwethers as a case but also the issues with Michael Ben-Jacob.

THE COURT: Yeah. Please.

MR. WEINSTEIN: With respect to Mr. Ben-Jacob, I think as your Honor hit upon, the witnesses are going to be the same. And this issue that he has a duty of loyalty and confidentiality is going to be no different if he's tried separately and the same witnesses — in fact, his clients, we would call them as witnesses in the case, and he would have the same issue of whether he's got a duty of loyalty and confidentiality — which, as your Honor noted, I think he is able to defend himself. He will be, according to them, pointing fingers at them, but he'll be doing it in a courtroom.

The only issue is whether he's doing it during the same trial or two different trials with the same exact witnesses. We expect that in a separate trial for him, one, we would have to put in evidence of the 63 pension plans for which he sued.

It is possible that if there's a first trial on those

-- certainly as to falsity, perhaps he would acknowledge that we've met the falsity element, but we still have to put in at least some of that evidence so the jury understands his role and involvement in so many pension plans, and not just so many; multiple for a single person, which in and of itself is unique and in our view, a sham.

So not only would Mr. van Merkensteijn and Mr. Markowitz be witnesses, but the six friends and family we would want to call to say, I never met the guy in my life. He was supposedly my lawyer. He never asked me what my six different business were that I set up yesterday and had six different pension plans set up by him and his firm, never talked to me about that.

So all those people are going to be witnesses at the trial, and they're going to be witness at the first trial. So the evidence really -- there's a possibility of some streamline nature of the evidence, but the witnesses are all going to be the same.

He's going to have to point fingers -- if that's his defense -- at the same witnesses, implicating whatever duty of loyalty or confidentiality he might have.

With respect to the possibility of just doing a bellwether trial, the reason we didn't propose that here is that -- let's just stick with three of the bellwethers, which are -- let's leave Doston Bradley to the side for a moment,

because his is a different case, and we don't think that that should be joined. But for the three that touch upon this first trial group. it would not do justice to our case for sure to say that a jury should just focus on Mr. Markowitz's conduct, intent, and knowledge with respect to this one pension plan. Because that's not the case. That's not the extent of the scheme. That's not the evidence that shows the fraud. We would seek to admit much of the same evidence about his role in dozens of pension plans.

Now, the jury ultimately might not have to do a verdict form with respect to each of those, but it will not shorten much of the trial at all, and so in our view, that evidence needs to come in. We're going to try streamline it as we said, with summary exhibits. Let's get it in and have the jury that is considering those issues make a determination as to all those plans that these folks established.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.

I think the most productive thing to do is to take two weeks to give you time all to talk to each other in light of what's been said this morning and then to file some papers in light of the discussion today.

And in the unlikely event that you all come to an agreement, you can file one paper jointly. If not, you can file two, plaintiff and defendants.

So let's have those papers, the initial papers be the

defendant's papers as to why I shouldn't adopt the plaintiff's plan in two weeks and that includes, of course, the issue of Mr. Ben-Jacob and joint trial, a response from the plaintiff a week later, and a reply a week after that.

And then if I think it would be helpful to have argument, I will; and if I don't, I'll tell you what I'm going to do, and we'll go from there.

I think as a practical matter, we're probably -- but you can't yet bank on it because my schedule changes -- looking at an initial trial in the fall and maybe the only trial in the fall. But we'll see how it goes.

Anything else we can accomplish usefully this morning?

MR. WEINSTEIN: Your Honor had asked in pretrial order

No. 33 and I think the submissions touch upon a little about

other pretrial proceedings in addition to our trial proposals.

I don't know if your Honor wants to hear about that today.

THE COURT: Well, I think it's premature, actually until I decide what the shape of the table looks like, but I certainly took one side's proposal as essentially kind of a loose list of subject areas, the effect of the adoption of which would be to do motion practice for the next four years, and I'm not interested.

We're going to decide what the first case is or the case is that's going to go to trial, and we'll deal with whatever has to be dealt with for that case in the run up to

that trial, and we'll see where we go from there.

I think that's the way I'm going to handle it. And then things will shake out.

MR. WEINSTEIN: Second, I just wanted to know if your Honor wants updates at all on two things, one is the status of settlements, and secondly, foreign proceedings. Your Honor has asked in the past. I'm happy to give a short update if your Honor would like.

THE COURT: Sure.

MR. WEINSTEIN: Okay.

With respect to settlements, to date, SKAT has settled with respect to 30 different parties in the MDL, eleven of which are individuals, 19 of which are pension plans, and we have agreements in principle, settlement agreements where the paperwork is pending with respect to an additional 13 parties. I think that's three individuals.

I did want to point out, just because there is a pending motion before your Honor that is impacted by one of these, so I don't want your Honor --

THE COURT: This is the Acer third party.

MR. WEINSTEIN: That's the other pending motion. That's not impacted by any ongoing settlement issues.

There was a latecomer to the MDL, which was SKAT v.

Anthony Sinclair, a case transferred over from Ohio. There's a pending as of April of '23. There's a pending motion to

dismiss, but we have reached an agreement in principle with Mr. Sinclair. So while that motion is pending, in our view, no need for the Court to be working on that.

THE COURT: Okay. I appreciate that.

That one, the pendency of that motion never got on my radar, because it must have been pending in Ohio; right?

MR. WEINSTEIN: It was filed in Ohio. The opposition was filed in Ohio. It was transferred to this court. The reply was filed here. I can give your Honor the ECF numbers: ECF 884 at least was the reply of April 25, 2023. And then we had sent your Honor a letter on April 27 of last year, just courtesy copies of original complaint and the papers that had been filed in Ohio. But as I note, in our view, no need to deal with that motion because we do have an agreement in principle.

THE COURT: I appreciate that.

And some day the administrative office will figure out a way to put on to the docket of a transferee judge a motion that was filed in the transferor court.

I mean, it comes. It's on the docket sheet, but it's not on the list of pending motions in the computer. Nothing perfect.

MR. WEINSTEIN: As far as pending motions go, the only other one that we understand to be pending, I think your Honor had mentioned, which was the motion with respect to third-party

claims against ED&F. That, I think, is a short update on settlements.

And with respect to foreign proceedings, most foreign cases are moving along. In Dubai there was actually judgment in SKAT's favor against Sanjay Shah and others, which was affirmed by the highest court in Dubai, although there is what they call a motion for reconsideration pending of that.

In Malaysia there is a trial underway, but the way they proceed with trials it's sort of intermittent, a few days here, a few days there.

THE COURT: Like arbitration.

MR. WEINSTEIN: Exactly.

That will be going on, I think, for quite some time.

In England trial is set to begin in April, but also in chunks. That's scheduled to go through March of next year.

As you know, I believe your Honor knows that the revenue rule is now -- their version was rejected by England's highest court, so that's the final say there.

And only because it's come up before, since I think last time we were in court SKAT in England did file fraud claims against ED&F Man. That was an issue that was raised in some papers, that they had not been sued for fraud. That is now not the case, although there is a motion to strike those claims. That's going to be heard later this month.

And I think last, in Denmark there are no

administrative proceedings left with respect to issues that have been raised earlier in this case. They've either been decided in SKAT's favor or withdrawn. SKAT obtained a judgment against a law firm, Bech Bruun, in connection with its role in the NCB part of the case for 400 million kroner, which was affirmed on appeal by Denmark's supreme court.

There are some issues determined by the supreme court there that we think would bear on the issues here such as statute of limitations and contributory negligence, but we'll obviously address those if and when it becomes necessary for jury instructions.

THE COURT: I think it would be useful if when there are developments in these foreign cases that you just routinely advise me in writing with copies to everybody.

MR. WEINSTEIN: We will do that.

I think some these issues we have, but we will.

Is this the kind of detail -- is this what the Court would want?

THE COURT: Yeah, copies of decisions.

MR. WEINSTEIN: We'll put in one that addresses all of these, and we'll attach decisions for the Court.

THE COURT: Fine. Okay.

MR. WEINSTEIN: I think that's the update.

MS. McCARTHY: Not quite. That was a lot of updates.

Judge, just so we're clear, none of those proceedings

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in the foreign countries had anything to do with the clients, except, I think, maybe the last bit about administrative proceedings in Denmark.
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Is that right, Mr. Weinstein?

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MR. WEINSTEIN: Well, her client was not a party in those cases, other than administrative.

MS. McCARTHY: Correct. That's what I was --

MR. WEINSTEIN: There are certainly issues that bear on the complaint against her client. For example, there statute of limitations and contributory negligence defenses which were rejected soundly by the supreme court of Denmark.

THE COURT: Soundly, yeah.

MS. McCARTHY: Not parties was my intention. Thank you for that admission.

Your Honor, we are interested in knowing on behalf of the non-Southern-District defendants in this MDL what the Court's thinking is on the timing of transferring them back to their original districts.

THE COURT: I think there's plenty of consolidated work left to do.

MS. McCARTHY: Is it the Court's view then that it will be after the first trial or will it be after dispositive motions in limine? Do you have any thinking on that, or --

THE COURT: It's going to be a while.

MS. McCARTHY: Okay.

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               THE COURT: My general view -- and I can't give you a
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      definitive application in this case -- is that when the case,
      figuratively speaking, is ready for jury selection, that's when
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      I send them back.
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               MS. McCARTHY: Does anybody have any questions on that
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      issue?
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               MR. BLESSINGTON: No.
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               MS. McCARTHY: Okay.
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               Thank you, your Honor.
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               THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.
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               (Adjourned)
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